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the subject, the state, the act, mode and force of suggestion, etc., resistance, at least in a subject often hypnotized, can be generally overcome, and even contradictory suggestion accepted with short interval and little objection. Suggestion may even be automatic or self-made. Most cases of supposed death and reanimation are cases of lethargic hypnotism. The second or induced state in cases of dual personality is generally prolonged hysterical somnambulism. Hypnotism is a most valuable agent in the treatment of hysteria in all its forms and complications, and even in hysterical insanity as well as paralyses and cramps. As an anaesthetic agent in surgical cases, despite the great success of Esdaile with 300 cases in the "mesmeric hospital" at Calcutta, and the many amputations, confinements, etc., its efficiency is demonstrated, but chloroform is preferable. "Suggestive medicine" illustrates the power of the imagination, teaches us how truly efficacious relicts and incantations have been, and should be applied with success in certain cases by regular practitioners. Hypnotism is also the best test or revealing agent of hysteria. With such temperaments extreme results may be reached at once, in some cases even suicide. For all crimes and accidents the hypnotizer should be held legally responsible.

One chapter is devoted to quack magnetizers and their advertisements, and argues that travelling exhibitors of the phenomena of hypnotism like Hansen and Donato should be restrained by law, and details many evils arising therefrom. The chief crime due to hypnotism that has thus far come before the law is rape; but as simulation is one of the most characteristic traits of hysteria, it is possible that these may be based on either false or suggested ideas. Finally, an addition to the French code punishing rape in unconscious states is demanded.

This work is on the whole the best thus far written on the forensic aspect of hypnotism. Its material, however, is arranged on no plan, and with very little method, and bears every mark of haste and immaturity.

Étude de la mémoire dans ses rapports avec le sommeil hypnotique. Dr. A. DICHAS. Paris, 1887, 122 pp.

This thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Bordeaux is a brief systematic study of the phenomena of memory that appear in the hypnotic and post-hypnotic states. According to Dr. Dichas, a complete act of memory consists of three principal phases: 1. The reproduction of a previous state of consciousness, *i. e.* an illusion of memory; 2. the rectification of this illusion by a real state of consciousness; 3. the localization in the past. Of these, the first, which necessarily implies the registering and conserving of the original impressions, is the only essential one. In normal memory, "all reduces itself," in the words of M. Taine, "to the creation of an illusion which is immediately contradicted and rectified." In the hypnotic state, on the other hand, the recall of the image, or the illusion, alone occurs, not the rectification. In its place there is an hallucination which finds its explanation in the fact that the automaton alone acts in hypnosis. The author reports many interesting cases of hypnotic subjects observed at the hospital of St. André in Bordeaux. From the study of these and other cases he draws some interesting conclusions. The phenomena of double consciousness are not, as Ribot thinks, to be explained by supposing two memories existing

side by side—the first normal, long organized in the brain of the subject; the other temporary, parasitic, produced by the crisis and lasting only while it lasts. The explanation is rather to be found in the exaltation of the normal memory that occurs in the hypnotic state. Memory is so essential for intellectual activity that the increased power of reproducing impressions may well explain the altered character that the patient displays in the "second state." Dr. Dichas suggests also that, as the memory of the hallucinations of the hypnotic trance may persist in the normal state, while that of ordinary impressions as a rule does not, this fact may account for the numerous confessions by respectable women of incredible crimes reported in the books upon sorcery and witchcraft. The author summarizes his conclusions as follows: 1. During the hypnotic sleep the hypnotized subject remembers events of the waking state and events of previous hypnotic states. 2. In hypnosis, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. This exaltation can profoundly modify the mind of the subject to such a degree that he no more recognizes himself, and believes in a doubling of his personality. 3. In the hypnotic state disorders, spontaneously or artificially produced, may profoundly modify the function of memory (*Amnésies provoquées, écmnésie*). 4. After waking, the subject has generally lost the memory of what happened during the hypnotic sleep. But with some patients a simple association of ideas is sufficient to recall what is apparently forgotten. With some subjects, too, all is lost save the memory of hallucinations produced during the hypnotic sleep. This memory, by its persistence in the normal state, may cause serious trouble in the intelligence of the subject. 5. The forgetting of acts done in the hypnotic state is at the discretion of the experimenter, who by a simple suggestion can recall the partial or total memory of them. 6. Acts done in the normal state, or in the hypnotic state under the influence of a verbal suggestion given during the sleep, are subject to the same laws of memory as acts done during hypnosis that are not suggested, *i. e.* after they are performed they are forgotten when the subject is awake, and recalled to memory in subsequent hypnotic states. 7. Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory. 8. The study of memory, in its relations to hypnotism, enables one better to determine the responsibility of the hypnotic subject. Also, thanks to this study, one can better understand certain facts formerly deemed supernatural.

W. H. B.

Sur la polarisation psychique dans la phase somnambulique de l'hypnotisme. BIANCHI and SOMMER. Rev. Philos., Feb. 1887.

The following new experiments still further illustrate what Binet and Féré first called psychic polarization. A pleasure trip on a rail-road is suggested to a patient who can only with great difficulty be put in any but the somnambulic stage of hypnotism. On applying a magnet a centimeter from the back of the neck she becomes troubled and thinks of a railway disaster. Many other illustrations are given in which the emotional state and a corresponding image are reversed by a magnet. Emotional states in the somnambulic phase cause oscillations of the galvanometric needle, but this does not occur if the subject is wakened. With each impression the opposite is developed but not attended to. Attention views only one term of pairs of opposites so long as it follows logical or associative laws, but when these are